

Environments Favorable for Heavy Snow **Across the Upper Mississippi River Valley Region: A Composite Study** (2011)

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Objective

- Attain synoptic and mesoscale forcing environment information about past heavy snowfall events in the region.
 - Gain insight into the evolution of these environments.
 - Use for training.

Improve Our Forecasts





Methodology Creating a Composite

- Identified heavy snow cases meeting warning criteria.
 - 6 or more inches in a 12 hour period <u>near</u> the La Crosse WFO forecast area.
 - Mainly from volunteer Cooperative Data Network.
 - Period: January 1979 to March 2009.





Methodology

Creating a Composite

- For each heavy snow case:
 - Identified the 850mb low track using North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR) data.
 - Defined Time=Ohr when the 850mb low track crossed the 91st meridian.
 - Crosses through La Crosse forecast area.
 - Within hours (+/- 0-3h) of heaviest snowfall.
 - Grouped the cases:
 - Northwest (NW) and Southwest (SW) flow.
 - Split the SW system tracks into deepening (SW D) and steady state/weakening (SW SS/W).





Methodology Creating a Composite

 Used the NARR 40 km data and GEMPAK to composite the meteorological parameters (Saint Louis University).

- Composited on the 850mb low center at t=0h.
 - Created composites +/- 18 hours from t=0, every 6 hours.





Case Breakdown

- 130 cases
- 114 cases southwest low tracks ~ 88% of cases
 - 16 cases northwest low tracks ~ 12%





Total Cases By Month







Southwest Cases By Month







Northwest Cases By Month







5



Max Snowfall Amount: All Cases





15



Max Snowfall Amount: SW Cases







EATHS







Max Snowfall Amount: All Cases







Max Snowfall Amount: Southwest Cases





Max Snowfall Amount: Northwest Cases



Individual Cases



- The slides are broken down by time:
 - T-6 hrs prior to heavy snow period.
 - 12 hour heavy snow period:
 - 00h Heavy Snow Onset
 - 06h Heavy Snow
 - 12h Heavy Snow Ending
 - T+6 hrs after heavy snow period.

- The slides are broken down by low track:
 - SW D Southwest flow, Deepening
 - SW SS/W Southwest flow, Steady-state or Weakening
 - NW Northwest Flow













• NW low weakening (filling as it

MIXR [g kg^-1] at t=-18h









WEATHER THE



MEAN PMSL [mb], 10m WND [kts], and 2m MIXR [g kg^ 11 at t=+6 • NW low weakening (filling as it approaches)





MEAN PMSL [mb]. 10m WND [kts], and 2m MIXR [g kg^-1] at t=+6h



NW: Broad lift due to curvature effects.
SW: Coupled jet. Nrn jet increases as ridge builds.

•SW: Mesoscale forcing from alongstream speed change effects.

300mb Heights, Winds, Isotachs (kts), Divergence (s⁻¹)



CIPS

MEAN 300mb HGHT [m], ISOTACHS [kts], and DIV [s^-1] at t=-1



MEAN 300mb HGHT [m], ISOTACHS [kts], and DIV [s^-1] at t=-1



Time: Heavy Snow Begin (00h)

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Time:

Snow

(06h)









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End



CIPS

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mb HGHT [m], ISOTACHS [k and DIV [s^-1] at t=+6



Wind Max: NW CAA, SW WAA
Mixing Ratio NW 2-3g/kg, SW 3-4g/kg
Low Center: NW steady state vs. SW D
~30m falls every 6 hours









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CIPS A Tribule to

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MEAN 850mb HGHT [m] ISOTACHS [kts]



- Similar patterns. NW: Focused WAA.
- SW more S-shaped baroclinic zone.
- Heavy snow: NW -7 to -11C, SW SS/W
- -4 to -8C, SW -2 to -6C
 - WAA strong but temperature steady. Implied vertical motion.



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CIPS



MEAN 850mb TMPADV [C 3 h^-1], TMP [C], and HGHT [m] at t=+6h



- NW: Very strong upstream WAA.
- Heavy snow: NW -10C, SW SS/W -8C vs. SW -6C
- •SW SS/W Almost no signal.
- •Dendrite regime important?



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•Bottom line: Dendritic crystal type not a large contribution to most heavy snow events. Certainly not SW cases.

Dendrite Growth Region Depth (-12C to -18C, mb)







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Time:

Heavy

Snow

(12h)







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Dendrite Growth Region Depth (-12C to -18C, mb)

Time:

Heavy Snow

End







- NW: Up to 133% normal PW (0.30").
- SW: Up to 200% normal PW.
- Moisture axis co-located with strongest forcing on heavy snow area.
 - •SW D and SS/W similar moisture availability.



850mb Low indicated by "



CIPS A Tribule to

MEAN PWAT [in] at t=-18h





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Precipitable Water (in.)



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MEAN PWAT [in] at t=+6h





- 850mb low positioned under implied
 PV advection area.
- NW/SW D: Link to poleward PV source.
 - SW D: Visualize the phasing of the poleward PV source with SW flow trop fold, deepening.
 - Treble-cleft signature shows up late, with implied occlusion (Posselt and Martin, 2004).







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• Q-Vector convergence through midtroposphere a direct hit on heavy snow area.

•SW: Intensifying on track.

400-700mb Q-vector Divergence (Convergence shown)



CIPS A Tribute to



AN 400:700mb Q CON [10^-16 m kg-1 sec-1] at t=-1



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400-700mb Q-vector Divergence (Convergence shown)

Time:

Heavy

Snow

Begin

(00h)





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400-700mb Q-vector Divergence (Convergence shown)

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Heavy

Snow

(06h)







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Heavy

Snow

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850mb Low indicated by "

Time:

Heavy

Snow

End



• ALL: Weak Fgen present early, downstream nearly 1000mi.

 ALL: Shortwave trough track parallel to frontogenesis orientation: duration of lift maximized.

•NW: Focused signal, max at Heavy Snow Begin, -12C nearby for dendrite crystal growth influence.

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700mb Height, Frontogenesis (red), -12C and -18C Isotherms







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NW: Strong frontolysis signal shows up.
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850mb Height, Frontogenesis (red), Frontolysis (blue)

Time:

t-6hrs

Heavy

Snow

Begin







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Time:

Heavy

Snow

Begin

(00h)









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850mb Low indicated by "

Time:

Heavy

Snow





MEAN 850mb HGHT [m], FRONTOGENESIS [shaded,K 100 km-1 3 hr-1], and FRONTOLYSIS [blue,K 100 km-1 3 hr-1] at t=-6h





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Time:

Snow

Ending

(12h)







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Time:

T+6hrs

Heavy

Snow

End







- •ALL: Instability maximizes at Heavy Snow Begin to Heavy Snow time, then decreases (being released).
- NW: Instability is located higher vs. SW.
 SW: Instability is also located closer, vertically, to the frontogenesis zone.

CIPS A Tribute to

700mb Frontogenesis, 500-700mb Equivalent Potential Vorticity (EPV)





MEAN 700mb FRNT [K 100 km-1 3 hr-1] and 500:700mb EPV [<0.25 PVU] at t=-18h



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End





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Summary

- Research provides a nice climatology on the mass and kinematic fields and the forcing for heavy snow.
- SW D cases show stronger forcing resulting in the deepening system
 - 300mb jet exit region adding to downscaled lift
 - PV reservoir merging





Summary

- Frontogenesis in place 1000+ mi downstream of low center.
 - *Duration* of snow favored with low track parallel to frontogenesis axis.
- Weak static stability in place for all cases.
 - More closely situated above 700mb Fgen than lower levels.
- Dendrite crystals may impact NW flow snow ratios.



Environments Favorable for Heavy Snow Across the Upper Mississippi River Valley Region: A Composite Study

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